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Want Ads.
They bring
Results.

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. SCHUMANN,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 10, 1911.

NUMBER 32

DATE FOR CUTTING WEEDS AGAIN NEAR

**FINE AND IMPRISONMENT IF
OFFICIALS FAIL TO CARRY
OUT PROVISIONS.**

**Noxious growths may be cut and
charged against owner after
due notice.**

In one of our recent issues C. J. Hathaway called attention in our Public Opinion column to the matter of improving the appearance of our streets and homes by removing noxious weeds. We believe that there is a lot of good common sense in his suggestion, besides we find that there is a state law governing this nuisance. These things may be done with little or no expense and will work no hardship to anyone. Let's all do our parts and rid our yards and terraces of weeds and clear up generally. Also let our public officials join with our citizens and do their duty, and call the attention of owners of vacant lots to clean up.

Although the first time has passed as prescribed by law to cut noxious weeds and brush along the public highways of the state of Michigan, the time for the act to become effective for the second occasion is drawing near.

To those whose duty or pleasure takes them in the country or around the city streets, more especially where they are not paved, weeds galore meet the eye.

Appeals have been made to real estate owners throughout the country to cut the weeds and thereby prevent the seeds from scattering to the four winds of the heavens. Some have been mowed while others go along their daily routine, ignoring the request entirely and violating the state laws.

The act governing this important topic deals with the question very plainly. It is the duty of the highway commissioner or overseer of each township to see that the sections of the act are enforced. And if he fails to carry out his duty complaint may be made before a justice of the peace, and if found guilty is subject to a fine of not less than \$10, or more than \$25 and costs, or to a sentence of 30 days in the county jail or both at the discretion of the court.

It is the duty of the above named

officers to cut or have cut brush or young trees along a highway, provided that the trees have not been set out by abutting property owners for shade purposes.

Those familiar with the question of noxious weeds say the worst types are the Canada thistle, milk weed, wild carrots, oxeye daisies, dock, etc. These should be cut before July 1 and September 1, and as much often as may be necessary to prevent them from going to seed.

If any owners or corporation should allow the weeds on their property to go to seed, they, upon conviction, may be fined \$10 and costs and also pay for cutting the weeds providing the offenders have done same.

The law says that the public notices should be given by the commissioners of highway in his district, and then if the owner or one occupying the land fails to comply with the orders, the proper officer may enter the premises and have the weeds cut.

The supervisor in his respective township where this work has been done shall make levy on the property the same as for any other tax. The act also provides that railroad companies between the fifteenth of June and the first of July, and again the tenth of August and September one shall cut all weeds along their right of way.

It is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to prosecute all cases under this act.

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RABIES OR HYDROPHOBIA.

Good Advice From the State Board of Health.

Whenever a person has been bitten by a dog the first thought is and ought to be the possibility of rabies. Because of an old superstition it has become common practice to have the dog immediately put to death. Whenever the animal is suspected of having rabies, this procedure is highly fallacious and cannot be too strongly condemned as it often makes the positive determination of whether or not the dog had the disease, impossible. Rabies can only be communicated by animals affected with rabies and only a short time before the appearance of symptoms. The dog should be tied or locked up and closely watched. If symptoms do not appear in the suspected animal within a week, the wound has not been inoculated with the virus of rabies. If the dog dies within the period mentioned, this

will die with the dying of the last infected.

Many of the contrivances such as muzzles are not effective and are simply attempts to evade the law. In a town where a muzzling order is in force, unless a dog wears an efficient muzzle—one that prevents the dog from biting, he should be looked upon in the same light as a dog that does not wear one.

\$1,000 TROPHY TO BE GIVEN AWAY

TO MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS AS A PRIZE.

Donated to American Land and Irrigation Exposition by

A. E. Stillwell

Michigan Potato Growers will have a chance to win a \$1,000 trophy donated to the American Land and Irrigation Exposition to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, November 3 to 12, by A. Stillwell, president of the

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway.

Productivity, edibility and appearance will be the three principal requirements of the prize winners, and competition will be limited to the better varieties. One half bushel of each variety of potatoes comprising an exhibit should be delivered to the exposition between October 30 and November 2. The yield of each variety per officially surveyed acre, must be

sworn to by the grower and attested by two or more reputable witnesses. In addition to yield per acre, edible quality, uniformity of size and smoothness, the judges will consider the variety to type, excellent condition of the eyes and other points of excellence. The judges of this national potato contest will be appointed by Hon. James Wilson, secretary of the United States department of Agriculture.

One thousand dollars in gold and a \$1,000 loving cup are also offered for the best 100 pounds of wheat grown in the United States in 1911.

One thousand dollar cups are also offered for the best crops of oats, corn, buckwheat, cotton, sugar beets, apples, hops and alfalfa.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTER EXAMINATION.

Saturday, September 2, 1911.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on the date named above an examination will be held at Frederic, Michigan, as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth class postmaster of class B at Hartshorne, Michigan, and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it be decided in the interests of the service to fill the vacancy by reappointment. The compensation of the postmaster at this office was \$97.00 for the last fiscal year.

Age limit, twenty-one years, and over on the date of the examination, with the exception that in a state where women are declared by statute to be of full age for all purposes at eighteen years, women eighteen years of age on the date of the examination will be admitted.

Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the post office for which the examination is announced.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who can comply with the requirements.

Application forms and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be secured from the postmaster at Hartshorne, Michigan, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington within 7 days before the date of the examination, otherwise it may be impracticable to examine the applicants.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Safety of Railroad Travel.

Not a single passenger out of 136,000,000 carried on the Pennsylvania railroad in 1910 was killed in a train accident. This is brought out in a report by the company giving accident statistics for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 for the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, including the Pennsylvania railroad proper, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the Northern Central Railway, the Cumberland Valley, the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway, the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway, the West Jersey and the Long Island Railroad. Combining statistics for 1908, 1909 and 1910, it is shown that in that time the number of passengers carried on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie was 371,585,277—more than for times as many many persons as there are in the United States, and only one of them was killed as a result of a train wreck. —New York Herald.

Accused Of Stealing

E. Chamberlain, of Clinton, Me., boldly accuses Bucklin's Avalanche of stealing—the stings from burns or scalds—the pain from sores of all kinds—the distress from boils or pustules. "It robs cuts, corns, bruises, sprains and injuries of their terror," he says, as a healing remedy, it's equal don't exist." Only 25¢ at A. M. Lewis & Co.

The Home Circle

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sweet melody in the family as anywhere. A desolate, dreary place is a home devoid of those little courtesies which are practised in the best social life.

Kindness makes sunshine where e'er it goes; it is the real law of life; the link that connects earth with Heaven. Would you live in the remembrance of others after you are gone? Write your name on the tablets of their hearts by acts of kindness or love.

The noblest revenge we can make upon our enemies is to do them a kindness.

There is no sure safeguard against the temptations that come to young men and women after you are gone? Write your name on the tablets of their hearts by acts of kindness or love.

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The GREAT MINE RESCUE TOURNAMENT

UNCLE SAM is going to stand sponsor for this autumn for one of the most novel and most interesting competitive contests ever conducted. So far as known no other government in the world has ever conducted such a tournament and it is bound to attract attention far and wide. Moreover this unique event is all the more interesting and all the more commendable from the fact that its purpose is not merely the exploiting of athletic prowess after the fashion of the average "field day." On the contrary its aim and object is the saving of human life and the relief of suffering. It is because of its high purpose, combined with the fact that it is under government auspices, that President Taft, the secretary of the interior, and other high officials and prominent men will be present.

This innovation which promises to win a permanent place on our calendar of public events has a rather long name. It is designated officially as a National First-Aid-to-the-Injured Field Meet, and it is to concern itself primarily with "first aid" work and relief work as conducted in coal mines where, as every reader knows, there is most urgent need for such humanitarian measures owing to the frightful disasters which occur all too frequently in our coal mines, due to explosions, fires, and cave-ins of rock and earth. The field meet will be held at a place known as Arsenal Park near Pittsburgh, Pa., this site has been chosen because it will be convenient of access for the miners and mine rescue workers who will compete in the contests, and because, furthermore, the United States government has at this place an experimental station with all the facilities and equipment at hand for giving exhibitions and con-



How to carry on rescue and relief work if a disaster does occur.

The result of this plan of Uncle Sam for having these "missions" of the First Aid crisis, is constantly down the mining regions showing the once ignorant miners what to do in an emergency and how to do it, has been that a considerable portion of the underground workers are coming to have some knowledge of what to do to relieve the suffering of one another in time of accident when doctors and nurses are not at hand.

After all, a feature of the government plan and the Red Cross plan to organize at each mine a volunteer corps of "first aid" workers. These volunteers are coming to have some knowledge of what to do to relieve the suffering of one another in time of accident when doctors and nurses are not at hand.

It is agreed to devote enough time to the work to gain more than a superficial knowledge such as is acquired by the rank and file of the miners.

Uncle Sam's experts devote any necessary amount of time to instructing these volunteers and the Red Cross and the mine operators have shown a disposition to provide them with all the necessary equipment, capable though it be.

The result of this development of a humanitarian militia in the coal mines has been that we now find at many mine a volunteer corps of "first aid" workers who are thoroughly qualified for their work and who can do just as much for their comatose fellow-workers or for miners overcome by poisonous gases as could the experts on any of the government mine rescue cars and who are on hand to act immediately without waiting for the arrival of a government car. It is these volunteers who are expected to give zest to the competitions in rescue work at the big gathering in Western Pennsylvania. "Teams" made up of volunteer workers at various mines have been in training for months for the event, working to be able to do each stunt in the shortest possible time.

Another form of apparatus, and it is a new one, which will be demonstrated is the Pulmoter. The Pulmoter is a German invention, and for all that it would almost fit into an ordinary suit case, it is so delicate and remarkable in its mechanism that it costs \$300. The Pulmoter is, in effect, an automatic breathing machine, which will compel an unconscious man to breathe whether he wants to or not and it mechanically draws poisonous gases out of the lungs with one operation and forces in the life-giving oxygen with the other. That it is capable of well nigh performing miracles may be appreciated when it is explained that with this agent for mechanical resuscitation the experts of the U. S. Government have brought back to life miners who had remained unconscious in mines for 24 hours and who had been abandoned as dead.

space of time—for in these contests as in hook and ladder races and hose laying contests, a second or two may mark the difference between victory and defeat.

The "first-aid" tournament is going to have some very realistic features. For one thing there will be provided a "make believe" coal mine, open at one side to the view of the spectators, and in this will occur on signal an explosion just like that which occurs in a real mine except that there will be no actual loss of life. However, men will be apparently injured by the shock and overcome by the fumes and will fall in supposedly perilous positions from which they will be rescued by "first aid" men working in double quick time just as they would do under the stress of a genuine disaster. These rescue workers will be called upon to improvise stretchers from their jackets and mine drills; to hurriedly bring to the scene mine hospital cars; and to do the other things they would do in time of serious trouble. Of course, all their operations will have to be carried on by means of what illumination can be induced from the new pattern of electric safety lamps for it is out of the question to carry into a mine filled with explosive gases any ordinary lantern or lamp with an exposed flame of any kind.

Early one of the most interesting phases of the contests will be the competitions involving the use of the oxygen helmets so-called. A helmet of this kind, which may cost as much as \$200, may be described as an airtight, armor-like covering for the head and shoulders which enables a rescue worker to penetrate into mines filled with noxious fumes just as a driver's suit enables the wearer to live and work under water. The airtight helmet not only excludes the deadly gases of the mine, but it supplies its wearer with necessary flow of life-giving oxygen, drawn as needed from metal cylinders of compressed oxygen worn on the back, like a knapsack. The competitions at Pittsburgh will include tests as to how long a man can work effectively in such a suit of armor and tests as to the ability of the respective wearers of the helmets to detach empty oxygen cylinders from their backs and replace them with fresh cylinders. This is highly important because in mine rescue work it may happen that there is no second rescue worker at hand to assist in changing cylinders and unless a "first aid" man can do this for himself he must leave his work and hurry back to the mouth of the mine for fresh air.

The dairy farmer should know exactly the returns in dollars and cents of each cow in his herd. He should know the production of milk and fat from each animal. It requires no

conducting contests in mine rescue work under approximately the same conditions that would prevail after an actual mine disaster.

This inaugural tournament is to be conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Mines,—the newest branch of our national government and an institution which Congress recently established under the interior department, especially for the purpose of studying and finding remedies for the mine disasters which have been giving the United States a bad name all over the world for these many years past. However, the Bureau of Mines is going to have influential help in the conduct of its first national Field Meet. For one thing the American Red Cross is going to co-operate.

Now the Red Cross has been called on very frequently of late years to lend a hand after some great mine disaster, and it is today instrumental in supporting and educating many children whose fathers were killed in the disasters of the past few years. Thus the Red Cross officials have had brought home to them the need of doing everything possible to save lives in mines and to reduce the number and seriousness of mine accidents. And, anyway the Red Cross has become deeply interested of late years in first-aid-to-the-injured work of all kinds, so much so that it is now distributing "first aid" cabinets all over the country and has on the road all the while a special car with instructors who travel from town to town enrolling workmen as volunteer Red Cross workers and instructing them in "first-aid" work. So that, in view of all this, it is but natural that the Red Cross should want to have a hand in the first field meet to stimulate interest in the cause. And finally the coal operators, who have much at stake, have through their general organization volunteered to help make the tournament a success.

It is expected that from 20,000 to 30,000 miners will attend the Field Day near Pittsburgh on September 16. A number of them will come merely as spectators or because they have been urged to come and profit by the "object lessons" that will be enacted before their eyes, but a very large proportion will be entered as contestants in the various events. It would surprise the average reader, no doubt, to learn how many men are eligible to entry in such contests, considering that organized rescue work on its present scale was taken up in the mines of this country only a few years ago.

Some of the most skillful first-aid workers do their entire time to this occupation. These are the employees stationed on one or another of the U. S. Government's Mine Rescue Cars. The Mine Rescue cars which Uncle Sam purchased a year or two ago, turned over to the newly-created Bureau of Mines, and had transformed into combination school rooms and hospitals on wheels. Each car has a crew of several experts who eat and sleep aboard, like fremen, ever ready to respond to an alarm. They and their car have dual functions. When a mine disaster occurs, the car in that district are hurried to the scene and the men on board take the lead in the rescue work. At other times, when no such emergencies demand their attention, the cars traverse regular routes, visiting one mining town after another just as a traveling circus might do, and tarrying for two or three days at each camp, while the experts, by means of demonstrations and "night school" lectures in the car, give instructions to the community as to how to prevent accidents and

The Danger of the Inferior

We are often told that one reason why we should not go down to the inferior things is that they can never satisfy us. But the danger is that they may satisfy us. A boy at school may come to like evil talk and unworthy stories. When he tells them such things are unnatural and distasteful to him, but he lets himself down to them little by little until anything else is uncongenial to him. The inferior things have come to satisfy him. A popular lecturer told recently of having heard one woman say to another as they came away from an Ibsen play, "I do not like Ibsen. He takes the hope out of life." If she spoke sincerely, it was only because she had brought herself to such an unnatural philosophy. She did not begin life with so unwholesome and untrue a view. In the days that were real and worthy it was hope which made life beautiful. If now she preferred hopelessness it was because her preferences had degenerated, and that had begun to satisfy her, which formerly would have been the very depth of darkness to her.

This is the peril of the soul's freedom. The very capacity to rise involves the capacity to descend. Just as we can go forward from any attainment, discontented with it, to higher things which alone can satisfy us, so we can go backward and downward into tastes, experiences, and

that men will invite their own discipline—those who come in contact with evil and make their own voluntary him.—Harper's Weekly.

beautiful in itself. If pain is unavoidable, then, indeed it is the part of wisdom to turn endurance of it into courage, restraint, cheerfulness. But the task of life today is to clear away pain and the sources of pain. To find out where and how we have made the mistakes that make life a matter for endurance. This need not mean that there is to be no discipline and no restraint, but it may grow to mean

that men will invite their own discipline—those who come in contact with evil and make their own voluntary him.—Harper's Weekly.

Hence the Hellenism. Poor Titterbury fell off his horse and his wife was alarmed by his low moans.

"It seems to me that 'hollow moans' is a hackneyed term."

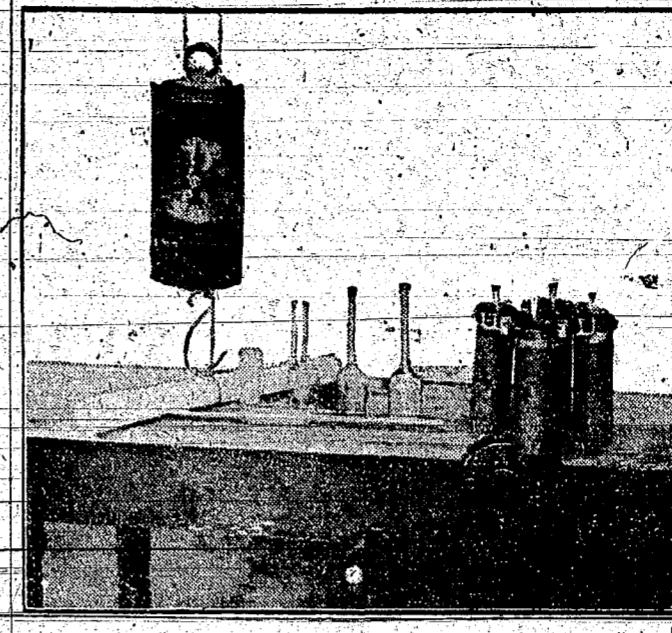
"Maybe so, but it applies very well in this case."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, Titterbury fell into an empty rain barrel."

A SIMPLE BUSINESS METHOD IN DAIRYING

By W. B. LIVERANCE, Instructor in Dairying, Michigan Agricultural College



Babcock Milk Testing Outfit

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The BRONZE BELL

BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

AUTHOR OF "THE BRASS BOWL" ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

COPYRIGHT BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

SYNOPSIS.

Some time later he was a second time awakened by further disturbance in the compound. The troopers were squabbling amongst themselves; he was able to make this much out in spite of the fact that the sepoys, recruited exclusively from the native population of Khandawar, spoke a patois of Hindi so corrupt that even an expert in Oriental languages would experience difficulty in trying to interpret it. Amber did not weary himself with the task, but presently lifted up his voice and demanded silence, desiring to be informed if his sleep was to be continually broken by the bickerings of sons of mothers without noses. There followed instantaneous silence, broken by a chuckle and an applause "Shabash!" and nothing more.

Amber snuggled down again upon his pillow and soothed himself with the feel of the pistol that his fingers grasped beneath the clothes.

Footfalls and hushed voices in the bungalow were responsible for the next interruption. Amber came to a start and found himself sitting up on the edge of the charpoy, with a dreamy impression that two people had been standing over him and had just left the room, escaping by way of the khansamah's quarters. He rubbed the sleep from his eyes and went out to remonstrate vigorously with the khansamah. The latter naturally professed complete ignorance of the visitation and avert with such insistence upon the plausibility of dreams that Amber lost patience and kicked him grievously, so that he complained with a loud voice and cast himself at the sahib's feet, declaring that he was but as the dust beneath them and that Amber was his father and mother and the light of the Universe besides.

Somewhat mollified and reflecting, at the same time, that this was all but a part of the game, to be expected by those who patronize resthouses on the beaten roads of travel, the Virginian returned to his charpoy and immediately lapsed into a singularly disquieting dream. . . . He was strolling by the border of the lake when a cool swami in saffron lured him in English, and when he stopped to look the contumacious A. D. T. messenger boy's cap and pleaded with him to sign his name in a little pink book, promising that if he did so, it would be free to don the saffron and be taken care of again. So Amber signed "Pink Satin" in the book and the cool stood in and said: "I'm not Labertouché et al., but Ram Nath, and Ram Nath is only another name for Har Dayi Rutton, and besides you had better come away at once, for the Riva thou cost wear upon thy finger never sleeps and it's only a paste Token anyway." Hearing which, Amber caught the cool by the leg and found that he had grasped the arm of Salig Singh, whose eyes were both monstrous emeralds without any whites whatever. And Salig Singh tapped him on the shoulder and began to say over and over again in a whisper:

"Lighting in the compound, Amber disbursed a few rupees to the troopers, paid off Ram Nath who was swift to drive off city-wards, in mad haste lest the gates be shut upon him for the night—and entered the bungalow. An aged, tattered, and amiable khansamah met him at the threshold with expressions of exaggerated respect, no mean genuine enough, and followed him, a mumbbling shadow, as the Virginian made a brief round of inspection.

Standing between the road and the water, the resthouse proved to be moderately spacious and clean; on the lake front it opened upon a marble bund, or landing stage, its lip lapped by whispering ripples of the lake. Amber went out upon this to discover, separated from him by little more than half a mile of black water, the ghostly white wall of the Raj Mahal, climbing in dim majesty to the stars.

The Virginian remained long in rapt wondering contemplation of it, until the wind blowing across the water had chilled him to the point of shivering; when he turned indoors to his bed. But he was to have little rest that night. The khansamah who attended him had hardly turned low his light when Amber was disturbed by the noise of an angry altercation in the compound. He arose and in dressing-gown and slippers went to investigate, and found Ram Nath in violent dispute with the sergeant of the escort—which, it appeared, had built a fire and camped round it in the compound: a circumstance which furnished food for thought.

Amber began to suspect that the troops had been furnished as a guard of honor for espionage, less in formal courtesy than in demonstration of the unsleeping vigilance of the Eye—kindly assisted by the Maharanee of Khandawar.

A man who warmed by the ardor of his first love, feels suddenly the shadow of death falling cold upon him, is apt to neglect nothing. Amber considered that he had given Ram Nath no commission of any sort, and bent an attentive ear to the communication which the tonga-wallah insisted upon making to him.

Ram Nath had returned, he asserted, solely for the purpose of informing Amber in accordance with his desire.

"The telegraph office for which you enquired, sahib, stands just within the Gateway of the Elephants," he announced. "The telegraph-babu will be on duty very early in the morning, should you desire still to send the message."

"Oh, yes," said Amber indifferently. "I'd forgotten. Thanks."

He returned to his charpoy with spirits considerably higher. Ram Nath had not winked this time, but the fact was indisputable that Amber had not expressed any interest whatever in the location of the telegraph-office.

Wondering if the telegraph-babu by any chance wore pink-satin, he dozed off on the decision that he would need to send a message the first thing in the morning.

"I am the hazzor's slave. I dare not say."

"Now look here—"

Value of a Strong Memory

Some Who Possess It Are Not Otherwise Above the Ordinary—Children Learn Readily.

While a strong memory is a great convenience, it is not necessarily an advantage.

Cardinal Mazzafanti, whose memory for words was so retentive that he never forgot one after hearing it once, and which enabled him to acquire

"Hazzor, it was charged upon me to say, I come from you know whom?" "The devil it was. . . . Well, what do you want?" "I was to say, 'Hasten, hazzor, for the night—'"

"I've heard that too. You mean you're to lead me to somebody, somewhere—you can't say where?"

"Aye-hazzor, even so."

"Get over there, in the corner, while I think this over—and don't move or I'll make you a present of a nice young bullet, Dulla-Dad."

"That is as Allah wills; only remember, hazzor, the injunction for hazzor."

The man, a small stunted Mohammedan, sidled fearlessly over to the spot indicated and waited there, cringing and supplicating Amber with eloquent gestures. The Virginian watched him closely until comforted by the reflection that had murder been the object, he had been a dead man long since. Then he put aside the revolver and began to dress.

"Only Labertouché would have to communicate with me by such stealth," he considered. "Besides, that reference to the photograph?" He slipped hurriedly into his clothing and ostentatiously dropped the pistol into his right-hand coat-pocket. "I'm ready," he told the man. "Lead the way, and remember, if there's any treachery afoot, you'll be the first to suffer for it, Dulla-Dad."

The Mohammedan bowed submissively. "Be it so, my lord," he said in Hindi, and, moving noiselessly with unshod feet, glided through the door which opened upon the bund. Amber closed behind him.

In the water at their feet a light boat was gently nosing the marble bund. Dulla Dad, squatting, drew it broadside to the steps and motioned Amber to enter. The Virginian boarded it gingerly, seating himself at the stern. Dulla Dad dropped it forward and pushed off. The boat moved out upon the bosom of the lake with scarce a sound, and the native, grasping a double-bladed paddle, dipped it gently and sent the frail craft flying onward with long, swift, and powerful strokes, guiding it directly toward the walls of the Ra' Mahal.

Two-thirds of the way across the Virginian surrendered to his misfortune and drew his pistol. "Dulla-Dad," he said to the door.

By the door a servant stood, his attitude deferential. As the Virginian

near them. "At least the native was hazzor and . . . this expression wasn't hardly." He leaned toward the man, eyes aching with the futile strain of striving to penetrate the blackness. He could see nothing more definite than shadows. The boat was resting motionless on the tide, as if suspended in an abyss of night, fathomless and empty.

"Well, what now?" he demanded harshly. "Be careful, Dulla-Dad!"

"We are arrived, hazzor," said the native calmly. "If you will be pleased to step ashore, having care lest you overturn the boat, the steps are on your left."

"Where?" "Oh!" Amber's tentative hand, groping in obscurity, fell upon a slab of stone, smooth and slippery, but solid. "You mean here?"

"Aye-hazzor."

"And what next?" "I am to wait to conduct you back to your place of rest."

"Um? You are, eh?" Amber, doubtful, tried the stone again; it was substantial enough; only the boat rocked. He struck a match; the short-lived flame afforded him a feeble, unsatisfactory impression of a long, narrow, vaulted chamber, whereof the door was half water, half stone. There was a landing to the left, a rather narrow ledge, with a low, heavy door, bossed with iron, in the wall beyond.

Shaking his head, he lifted himself cautiously out of the boat. "You stay right there, Dulla Dad, no warrant the native," until—see what happens. If I catch you trying to get away—the boat'll show up nicely against the opening, you know—I'll give you cause for repentance."

"I am here, hazzor. Turn you and knock upon the door thus"—rapping the gunwale of the boat "thrice."

Amber obeyed, wrought up now to so high a pitch of excitement and suspense that he could hardly have withdrawn had he wished to and been able to force Dulla Dad to heed him. As he knocked the third signal, the door swung slowly inward, disclosing a dim glow of light, stone walls—a bare stone chamber illuminated by a single iron lamp hanging in chains from the ceiling. Across the room a dark entry opened upon a passageway equal

ly dark.

By the door a servant stood, his attitude deferential. As the Virginian

you know it. Whether or not you're going to suffer what you call my innocence, I don't know, and I don't much care. You've made a fool of me twice now, and I'm tired of it. I give you my word I don't understand why I don't shoot you down here and now, for I believe in my heart you're the unholiest scoundrel unholy. Is that language plain enough for you?"

For an instant longer they faced one another offensively. Amber cool enough outwardly and inwardly, bolling with rage that he should have walked into the trap with his eyes open. Salig Singh trembling with resentment but holding himself in with splendid restraint.

"As for me," continued Amber, "I suspect I'm the most hopeless ass in the three Presidencies, if that's any comfort to you, Salig Singh. Now what do you want with me?"

A shadowy smile softened the blackness of the Rajput's wrath. He shrugged and moved his hands slightly, exposing their palms, subtly signifying his submission.

"Thou art my overlord," he said quietly, with a silky deference. "In time thou will see how thou hast wronged me. For the present, I remain thy servant. I harbor no resentment, I owe thee naught but loyalty. I await thy commands."

"The dickens you do!" Amber whistled inaudibly, his eyes narrowing as he pondered the man. "You protect a lot, Salig Singh. If you're so much at my service . . . why, prove it."

"By way of reply, Salig Singh lifted his sword in its scabbard from its fastenings at his side, and with a magnificent gesture, cast it clanking to the floor between them. A heavy English army pattern revolver followed it. The Rajput spread out his hands.

"Thou art armed, my lord," he said. "I, at thy mercy. If thou dost misjudge my purpose in causing thee to be brought hither, my life is in thy hands."

"Oh, yes," Amber nodded. "That's very pretty. But presuming I choose to take it."

"Thou art free as the winds of the morning. See then," Salig Singh strode to the outer door and threw it open. "The way of escape is clear, not even locked."

The lamp-light fell across the stone landing and made visible the waiting boat with Dulla Dad sitting patiently at the car.

"I see," assented Amber. "Well?"

Salig Singh shut the door gently. "Is there more to say?" he enquired. "I have shown thee that thou art free."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Remained Long in Rapt Wondering Contemplation of It.

But the native neither attempted to free himself nor to evade the pistol's mouth. "Have patience, hazzor," he begged earnestly, "and make no disturbance. It is late and the sepoys sleep; if you will be circumspect and are not afraid—"

"Who are you?"

"I was to say, I come from you know whom, hazzor."

"That all?"

"In the matter of a certain photograph, hazzor."

"By thunder!" Labertouché's name was on Amber's lips, but he repressed it. "Wait a bit." He girded down the last wall of sleep. "Let me think and—see."

"This last was an afterthought. As it came to him he dropped the pistol by his side and felt for matches in the pocket of his coat, which hung over the back of his chaise. Finding one, he struck it noiselessly and the tiny flame broadened, drew his captive nearer.

It was a fat, mean, wicked face that stood out against the darkness; an ochre-tinted face with a wide, loose-lipped mouth and protruding eyes that blinked nervously into his. But he had never seen it before.

"Who are you?" He cast away the match as its flame died and snatched up his weapon.

"I was to say—"

"I heard that once. What's your name?"

"Dulla Dad, hazzor."

"And who are you from?"

"Hazzor, I was not to say."

"I think you'd better," suggested Amber, with a grim significance.

"I am the hazzor's slave. I dare not say."

"Now look here—"

Preparation—about 3,000 selections in prose and poetry. He probably tells the truth; since he has been training his mind in this particular direction for many years.

On the other hand, such men as Sir Walter Scott, Macaulay, and Gladstone were not only possessors of excellent memories; they were also men of good judgment.

Among human beings children have the most remarkable memories. Under favorable circumstances they will learn three and even four languages,

so as to be able to express their thoughts with equal ease in any one of them by the time they are six or seven years of age.

And they accomplish this remarkable feat without any aid from the mnemonic devices to which adults are compelled to resort when they undertake a similar task. They learn words and phrases unconsciously, and rarely forget them as long as they live. On the other hand, grown-ups rarely acquire accurate pronunciation of a foreign language, although they may be

Here's to Your Good Health and Pleasure

Come—follow the arrow 'till you join the merry throng of pale-faced men and women who have quit seeking for the one best beverage because they've found it—

Coca-Cola

Real satisfaction in every glass—snap and sparkle—viv and go. Quenches the thirst—goes like a breeze.

Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome

5¢ Everywhere

Send for interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola."

THE COCA-COLA CO. Atlanta, Ga. 53

Whenever you're thirsty, drink Coca-Cola.

IN THE COURTROOM.

Distressing.

"Here is the account of a poor woman who lost both arms in a railroad wreck."

"It must be dreadful to go through life without any arms."

"Yes, indeed. And much worse for a woman than for a man."

"How is that?"

"Well, a woman without any arms can't reach around to feel if the back of her collar and the back of her belt are all right."

More Than That.

"Did they water the stock?"

"They fairly turned the hose on it."

To every man is given the opportunity to do something worth while.

30 Years of Good Deeds

is the Proved and Proud Record of the

Knights of The Modern Maccabees

Organized 1881

Benefits Paid—\$17,500,000

Membership—103,000

PROMPT PAYMENT OF ALL CLAIMS

Term Protection, Whole Life Protection, Old Age and Total Disability Protection are granted all members. Health and Accident Protection is a Special Feature; in fact, the K.O.T.M. affords all kinds of protection needed by the average man, as well as extending to the members the employments of social life.

Protect Your Wife and Children From Want and Misery by Becoming a Knight of the Modern Maccabees.

For further information, inquire of any member of the order or write to

GEORGE S. LOVELACE A. M. SLAY

Great Commander Great Record Keeper

Port Huron, Mich. Port Huron, Mich.

CONSERVATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE MANAGEMENT

Held the Records.

Two ladies seated at afternoon tea, fell to discussing the powers of their respective bubbles.

After each had related several feats of endurance and hardihood, one of them remarked that her husband had on one occasion dived under the water and remained down for fully two minutes, without coming up to take breath.

"Oh," said the other, "that is nothing. My first husband dived below the water five years ago, and has not yet come up to breathe."

An Undeniable Definition.

A few days after school opened in the spring, a teacher in a Brooklyn school was testing the members of one of her old classes on what they had remembered of the definition she had taught them during the preceding term. Finally she asked the bright boy of the class this question:

"Now, Robert, tell me what a hypocrite is."

"A hypocrite," replied Robert without hesitation, "is a kid what comes to school with a smile on his mug."

The Ground of Their Love.

"Let us have peace," said the English invader. "Can you not see that the white strangers love the redmen?"

"Ah, yes," replied the intelligent Indian, "they love the very ground we walk upon."—Sacred Heart Review.

Low Rates Will be Given on All Canadian Roads.

Excursions are run daily and full particulars will be given on application to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent. The rates are made to apply to all who wish to take advantage of them for the purpose of inspecting the grain-fields of Western Canada, and the wonderful opportunities there offered for those who wish to invest, and also those who wish to take up actual farm life.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.75

Six Months 75

Three Months 40

Received as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1893.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY AUG. 10

230 MICHIGAN EDITORS VOTE FOR W. H. TAFT FOR PRESIDENT.

Majority Also Endorse Chase S. Osborn and Wm. Alden Smith.

The following is a tabulated result of the poll taken by the Grand Rapids Herald of the political opinions of 300 journalists in Michigan:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Taft 230

Roosevelt 25

LaFollette 21

No Choice 14

Hughes 4

Osborn 2

Smith 1

Cummins 1

Beveridge 1

Marshall 1

FOR GOVERNOR.

Osborn 241

No Choice 22

Kelley 9

Muselman 8

Martindale 8

Sleeper 4

Glasgow 4

Ross 3

Postal 1

FOR SENATOR.

William Alden Smith 238

No Choice 47

McRae 2

Osborn 2

Hamilton 2

Samuel W. Smith 1

Charles W. Garfield 1

Joseph W. Fordney 1

A. E. Sleeper 1

J. C. McLaughlin 1

W. H. Atkinson 1

Fred C. Wetmore 1

This table tells in a nutshell the result of The Herald's latest poll to gauge the advance political sentiment of Michigan on the three big personal issues which will feature the campaign of 1912.

On the question of what candidates are desired as Republican nominees for these three big positions, the result would indicate a very positive desire for the re-nomination of President Taft and Senator Smith and an equally insistent demand that Governor Osborn shall reconsider his announced term decision and permit his name to go before the people for a second term.

However, this is rather early in the season to form definite conclusions. Governor Osborn may refuse to accept the nomination, besides most people are not inclined to urge such honors upon men when there are many other worthy aspirants.

The editor of the Herald, Times, Lincoln, Mich., asks which was the more beneficial contribution to the Oscoda Atchison fire sufferers, \$80,000 and a speech by Gov. Osborn, or Secretary of State Fred Martindale's check for \$101.50 two weeks salary. Let the fire victims decide for themselves.

Wm. J. Bryan has got the domineering cross, and from his own party, too. His party maintains that Bryan is honest, all right, but, if Bryan is honest his party must be dishonest and there you are. Pittsford Reporter.

Governor Osborn will stand for a second term if the people will stand for him. And right there is the rub.

The Illinois political middle is hard to understand—such a rotten mess.

What good will it do?

Old Age Pensions.

Victor L. Berger, Congressman from Wisconsin, introduced in the House a bill to pension the veterans of industry.

ENTITLED TO IT.

The bill provides for a basic pension of \$4.00 for every man and woman more than 60 years old.

"The old working men and working women," declares Berger, "are entitled to a living outside of the Poorhouses and without the aid of private charity. If the old parties and the Supreme court do not realize the fact they will be wiped out of existence together with the old constitution."

Referring to a precedent established by Congress on March 27, 1868, Berger bill provides that the exercise of jurisdiction by any of the federal courts upon the validity of this act is hereby expressly forbidden."

PERFECTLY CONSTITUTIONAL.

It is the belief of Mr. Berger, that his old age pension bill is perfectly constitutional.

"But some of the capitalistic Supreme Court Justices may hold different opinions," says Berger. "The bill borrows a good opportunity for testing the power of the federal courts to annul necessary legislation passed by Congress."

In his statement Berger points out the fact that old age pension laws have been passed in the principal

nations of Europe, in the Antipodes and even in one American nation.

He asserts that through a thousand complex ways the country spends a greater amount to relief the destitution of the aged than what his bill asks.

TIMES IS NOW.

"It is time now," he says, "that we meet the problem in a scientific and economical way."

Berger also introduced a bill providing for the creation a commission composed of members of three parties in Congress to compile detailed data on the subject of old age pensions. The commission is to settle the details of administration.

The Socialist congressman expects to wage an incessant campaign for the passage of the measure.

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WANT AD COLUMN

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Avalanche will run, FREE OF CHARGE, for residents of Grayling and vicinity, "Help Wanted" and "Situation Wanted" advertisements. If you want a position or have one for somebody, tell it to the Avalanche and, with no charge to you, we will tell all the Avalanche readers about it. The advertisements are limited to fifteen words. Advertisements from employment agencies and for "Salesmen," "Canvassers," "Agents" or "Demonstrators" wanted, are not included in this free offer, but will be charged for regular rates.

All other want advertisements inserted at the rate of one cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion, with a minimum charge of fifteen cents for the first insertion.

LET US KNOW WHEN YOUR WANTS HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED.

Correspondence

FOR PRESIDENT.

Lowell's Locals.

T. E. Douglas has been having trouble extraordinary with his automobile the past week.

Mrs. McCrum returned to her home in Detroit, Saturday.

The little daughter of Chas. Smith was severely scalded a few days ago. Dr. Kuypers is in attendance and gives hopes of a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosever have shipped all their household goods to their old home at West Branch, where they expect to reside in the future.

J. S. Sury visited his parents near West Branch, Sunday.

The two little boys who have been visiting at the Skinner home, returned to their home.

Miss Mary Finnigan, of Johannesburg, is assisting Mrs. Marsh at the Ward residence.

Mrs. Theo. Waddington and children of Pinconning have been renewing old acquaintances here during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Douglas attended the wedding of Miss Katherine Bates in Grayling, on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. LaLando Simeo, of Toledo, O., is visiting them for a few days.

The Gleaners are planning on giving a Social next Saturday evening, but we have not learned the particulars yet.

Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Underhill entertained Prof. and Mrs. Buzzell, of Chicago, at dinner, one evening recently.

E. S. Houghton made a cedar drive for T. E. Douglas & Co., which breaks all previous records.

C. Perry has arrived at the ranch. We are glad to see him.

Glen Coleman has resigned his position as Douglas' Chef and returned to Saginaw. He made many friends while here, who regret losing him.

TOMMY.

A well known Des Moines woman, after suffering miserably for two days from bowel complaint, was cured by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all dealers.

Cheney Pickings.

Ira Sewell has a field of corn that can't be beaten. It will be ripe by the middle of this month.

Dick Sewell has a field of corn that is not quite as good as his father's.

E. D. Howard's family have returned home from a visit to their parents on the farm.

Henry Feldhauser was a caller at W. C. Johnson's last Sunday. He reports that what crops the grass, hops, and potato bugs have left, are looking fine.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Berger are made happy by a visit from their daughter and sister and their families, from Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. E. Martin has moved from Columbus, Ohio, with the intention of making a home near here.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG 10

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday forenoon, and can not be considered later.

Miss Gusta Kraus is visiting in Saginaw this week.

Mrs. N. C. Reagan and children returned from Bay City, Tuesday.

Mrs. Hans Petersen and Miss Nina are visiting relatives in Bay City.

Bert Ries, of Shawano, Wisconsin, is a guest of his brother, Rev. Fr. Ries.

Miss Anna Angers, of Pinconning, is here visiting her sister, Miss Grace Angers.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cowell, of Chicago, are guests of Mr. Cowell's mother.

Mrs. A. E. Olson returned Tuesday from a visit with her parents, at Gaylord.

Mrs. G. Woods, of Johannesburg, was the guest of Mrs. O. Roesser, a few days last week.

Everybody attend the dance at the grange picnic August 17, at Chas. Corwin's farm, 1w.

Game Warden Clarence Phelps, of West Branch was in town Tuesday, on official business.

Mrs. Gideon Croteau, of St. Charles, is the guest of relatives and friends here for a few weeks.

Mrs. M. A. Bates was called to New York, last Thursday, on account of the death of her mother.

BORN—Wednesday, Aug. 2, to Mr. and Mrs. F. McDonald, a daughter, who lived but a few days.

Earl McAfee and Miss Mabel Webb, both of Chicago, are visiting G. W. McCullough and family.

Mrs. Joe Malenfant, of Cheboygan, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Robinson, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilkie, of Detroit, are chaperoning a party of young people of the same city, at Portage Lake.

Dr. O. Palmer has been in Manistee, Milwaukee and Chicago on business and incidentally some pleasure, for several days past, and will return home this evening, accompanied by Miss Ruth Barlow.

The sewer that empties into the river at the red bridge, has been extended further into the stream. The old outlet wasn't sufficient for low water periods.

Let us make you the next suit. Remember, we sell nothing but all wool and give you a written guarantee with every suit. Suits made to order from \$15.00 and up. HAPPY MIKE.

Mrs. R. W. Brink is entertaining her mother and sister, Mrs. P. C. Smith, of Bay Port, and Miss Smith of Saginaw. Miss Smith spent some time in the office and in the Register of Deeds' office.

Admiral Count Togo is on an inspection tour in this country. We will invite him to Grayling to see the best flooring and lumber mills in this country. Also we could show him some pretty high class fishing.

Keith Merriman found a valuable pair of spectacles in the country, which had evidently been there for some time, as the case was badly damaged by water. He has left it at this office, where the owner can have it on payment for this notice.

Among the hundreds of visitors in our city last week, we noticed the old settlers were as busy as bees in a sugar barrel, as they welcomed old neighbors. Mrs. Sarah Phelps, of Bay City, is among the numbers staying with Mrs. J. C. Burton, where most of the "girls" have not possession of her.

Judge M. J. Connile, who lost his home and other possessions in the Au Sable fire, is stopping temporarily with county stenographer N. G. Hart, at Tawas City. The Judge is looking about for a suitable dwelling place somewhere in the Tawases, and it is hoped he will find something to his liking. Tawas Gazette.

Postmaster Balos has received word from Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jerome, written at Mackinaw Island. They are having a pleasant wedding trip, visiting a number of interesting places in Northern Michigan. It is expected that they will be in Detroit to-day.

Read our Free Want Ad offer on fourth page of this paper. If you want to hire help, the Avalanche will insert your Ad free. Please conform to rules at the head of the Want Ad column and let us know when your wants are supplied, so that we may discontinue your ad.

Helper Bros., of Bay City, purchased what remains of the Walsh Manufacturing Co's plant, at Frederic, which burned two months ago. The mill contained much valuable machinery, which is still in good condition, and the helpers sent a crew of thirty men to Frederic to tear up and ship to Bay City all of the metal value about the ruins. It will take about three weeks to finish the work.

Clean Rags Wanted.

This office will pay three cents per pound for a limited quantity of good, clean wiping rags.

A pleasant dancing party was given last night at the opera house.

Ex-Sheriff W. S. Chalker, of Maple Forest, was in town yesterday on business.

The grouch is awfully sore these days, for there isn't a thing to grumble about.

Rev. Fr. Ries officiated at the funeral service for J. Vandette, at Lewiston, Tuesday.

Mrs. O. W. Roesser and Master Waldemar have returned from a visit to Detroit and Saginaw.

Ebenezer Hanson is building a new garage in the rear of his home on Peninsular avenue.

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A party of friends surprised Sheriff Benedict and his wife last Sunday evening. The occasion was the birthday of Mrs. Benedict.

Miss E. M. Sias and Miss Molle Johnson will leave next Saturday for a ten days business and pleasure trip to Detroit, Toledo and other cities.

Kelley & Brennan Dramatic Co. played here for two nights and drew a good crowd. They were to show three nights but a storm prevented the first.

Gentlemen, when you get ready for a new suit, call in and see. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop over Collen's Restaurant. A. E. Hendrickson.

Rev. Fr. Ries returned Saturday from a vacation spent in Wisconsin during the past two weeks. During this time he visited his sister at Shawano.

Complaint has been made and warrant issued for the arrest of Edward Kellogg, of Maple Forest, for negligently and carelessly starting forest fire.

Mrs. A. J. Stilwell was a welcome guest at the residence of C. W. Anderson, and all around town, last week. She is always glad to visit "The only town on the Map."

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Bailey and Mrs. E. E. Starkweather, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Walton, returned to their homes in Lowell, Ind., last Saturday.

Let us make you the next suit. Remember, we sell nothing but all wool and give you a written guarantee with every suit. Suits made to order from \$15.00 and up. HAPPY MIKE.

Mrs. R. W. Brink is entertaining her mother and sister, Mrs. P. C. Smith, of Bay Port, and Miss Smith of Saginaw. Miss Smith spent some time in the office and in the Register of Deeds' office.

Admiral Count Togo is on an inspection tour in this country. We will invite him to Grayling to see the best flooring and lumber mills in this country. Also we could show him some pretty high class fishing.

Keith Merriman found a valuable pair of spectacles in the country, which had evidently been there for some time, as the case was badly damaged by water. He has left it at this office, where the owner can have it on payment for this notice.

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The game of base ball last Saturday afternoon, between Grayling and Boyne City teams, resulted in a comedy of errors. The score was fifteen to nine in favor of Grayling. Our team ran in a number of scores in the early innings, which gave them such a safe lead that they felt it wasn't necessary to do their best. There are a number of good players on the Boyne City team, and they played hard but lacked organization, besides it takes an extra good team to quash a showing against our team. They played again Sunday and the score was 7 to 6 in favor of Grayling. Manager H. Hanson said, that they have a number of good games coming this month. We hope the people get out and enjoy the clearest of all sport.

A King Who Left Home.

set the world to talking, but Paul Mathews of Buffalo, N. Y., says he always **KEEPS AT HOME** the King of all Satellites—Dr. King's New Life Pill— and that they're a blessing to all his family. Cure constipation, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc.

Only 25¢ at A. M. Lewis & Co.

Wind storm of yesterday afternoon blew down the framework of the new chemical plant, now being erected by the Grayling Woods Products company on the south side of the river. No serious damage was done as it was not enclosed and no roof on. Nobody injured.

Last week Thursday, Thos. Sheridan was arrested and put in jail at Frederic. Wm. J. Callahan, a saloon keeper, it is said, after the officer had left, went to the jail and liberated the prisoner. Next day Callahan was arrested and arraigned Friday. He plead not guilty. His examination is tomorrow, before Judge Mahon of this city.

What might have been a bad affair was prevented last Tuesday afternoon on main street corners. Frank Hestran and Frank Slik had been biling too freely in intoxicating liquors and came to blows. Slik giving Hestran a black eye. After this Slik, who is ordinarily a peaceful citizen, started for home, but looked around and saw Hestran following with an open jack knife; he immediately drew out his knife and the two were sparing for an opening when Judge Mahon, who was near by, rushed between them and kept the two separated until an officer came and arrested them. They could only be arrested for being drunk.

Hestran drew a fine of \$10.00 and costs and Slik \$5.00 and costs. Both paid their fines.

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The Following, From the Speech of Senator Sutherland of Utah in the United States Senate July 11, Should Be Read by Every Voter.

Mr. President, during the last few years the United States of America has become the field of operation for an ample body of good citizens, who are busily going up and down the land industry in cabalistic utterances respecting the initiative, the referendum, the recall, and diverse and sundry other ingenious devices for realizing the millennium by the ready and simple method of voting it out of its present state of incubation. They direct our attention to the clouds flying above the far western horizon, upon which the flaming finger of the Oregon sun has traced, in radians and opalescent tints, glowing pathways and shining mazarets, stately temples and castles and palaces, pinnacles of gold and caves of purple, and they tell us that these are the visible signs which mark the exact location of the new and improved political Jerusalem, where the wicked officeholders leave from troubling and the weary voters do all the work. They bid us join them in an airy pilgrimage to this scene of pure delight, and assure us that here, high above all selfish and mundane things, is the land "flowing with milk and honey" where every bird is a sonnet, where equity and perfect due and political purity are in perpetual bloom, where "every prospect pleases," and only the "standards of the wise and the unwise" are perfect and corruption, and wickedness are forgotten legends.

A good many people are accepting the invitation, without taking the precaution to secure return tickets.

EVILS AND REMEDIES.

Just now there is a good deal of political and social unrest, not only among our own people, but throughout the world. That there is justification for much of the dissatisfaction which

exists can probably not be truthfully denied. The conditions, however, which have given rise to this feeling call for sane, wise, level-headed counsel and consideration. But instead of these the agitator is abroad and confusion of thought results. Evils exist as they have always existed. Many remedies are being suggested, some of them good, some of them foolish, many of them utterly vicious and impracticable. There are quacks in politics as there are quacks in medicine, and the quack is usually identified by the superabundance of the laudation with which he advertises himself and his remedies.

The so-called popular government propagandists has for its ostensible object the broadening and strengthening of the franchise in the hands of the people, but its tendency is to emancipate and ultimately destroy representative government. Its adherents in the enthusiasm have advocated what seems to me some very wild and visionary schemes, sumptuously calculated to inflame the popular imagination, but which, however, much they may increase the direct participation of the multitude in the affairs of government, will, I am persuaded, give them not a better but a far less efficient and desirable government than they now have. I do not mean to say that I am opposed to every suggested alteration in the existing governmental framework. To oppose a new thing simply because it is new is quite as bad as to insist upon change merely because it is change. I am, for example, in favor of the commission form of government for municipalities, because I believe that plan will give us better and able city officials. In such a scheme there is no surrender of the principles of representative government. On the contrary there is a centralizing of power and responsibility in fewer hands, the effect of which will be to make the officials more directly responsible to the people and to enable them to locate with greater certainty the official who is at fault when things go wrong.

Mr. President, I am not in favor of standing still. No one who takes the slightest thought desires that we shall do that. Of course, we must advance, but we must at our peril distinguish between real progress and what amounts to a mere manifestation of the speed mania. Among the games of the ancient Greeks there was a running match in which each participant carried a lighted torch. The prize was awarded not to that one who crossed the line first, but to him who crossed the line first with his torch still burning. It is important that we should advance, but the vital thing is not that we should simply get somewhere—anywhere—quickly, but that we should arrive at a definite goal with the torch of safety and safety still ablaze.

ONLY PRACTICAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Our present form of representative government under which laws are made by specially chosen legislators, construed by specially chosen and trained judges, and enforced by specially chosen executive officers, I am firmly convinced is the only practicable form of government for a country of immense area and great population such as ours. Whenever it proves ineffective or works badly the fault is not with the machinery, but with those who are operating it. The remedy is not for the people on mass to attempt to manipulate the complicated and delicately adjusted mechanism, which must inevitably lead to confusion and disaster, but to exercise more care in the selection of their specially chosen operating agents.

Everybody will agree that the average man is not as intelligent as able, or as honest as the ablest, or the most intelligent, or the most honest. The individual fallibility of the average man will, at once, be caucaded, but there are some people who seem to imagine that there is some mysterious virtue in mere numbers; that ten men are necessarily more moral and more honest than one man; that by adding together a thousand individuals, none of whom has ever gone beyond the multiplication table, some strange and weird transmutation results by which the combined mass is enabled to work out the most difficult problem in Euclid with the utmost accuracy. Thus, following out this highly intelligent theory, whenever one is anxious to have a message carried with the greatest tact from one part of the city to another, obviously the thing to do is to employ the most dearest messenger boy in the service, but arrange with ten or a dozen average boys to unionize the job.

The distinguished senator from Oregon (Mr. Bourne) is perhaps the greatest living exponent of this doctrine. His recipe, roughly stated, I understand to be this: Take the voices of ten thousand ordinary men, 5

rascals, 10 good citizens, and 3 wise men (if any such can be induced to join); mix them all up together, with the result, vox populi, vox dei. It was in some such flash of inspired wisdom that the learned senator, in the course of a speech delivered in this chamber a few weeks ago, presenting to us his now well-known and justly celebrated "composite citizen," said:

The people can be trusted. The common citizen is more honest and acts from higher motives than any single individual, however great, experienced, or well developed. While selfishness is usually developed, the composite citizen is minimally developed in the composite citizen.

With growing confidence in this child of his creative genius, he next declares—evidently as the result of mature reflection, because the declaration constitutes one of the capital headings with which in his editorial capacity he has thoughtfully adorned his speech—that the

"COMPOSITE CITIZEN IS UNSEL FISH."

The senator immediately proceeds under this caption to tell us how the gratifying transformation from distributive selfishness to collective altruism is brought about by a process as interesting as it is ingenious. I quote again:

The composite citizen is made up of men, in most cases by selfish interest. But because of the difference in the personal conditions of the individual units which make up the composite citizen, the

existing difference in the interests dominating said units.

Mr. President, let me pause long enough here to say that this is not a quotation from Herbert Spencer, though quite as lucid and convincing as anything that learned philosopher ever wrote. But listen further:

...and when the composite nation is taking place, friction is developed, attrition results, and the nation is away, and generally worse is substituted before action is accomplished.

I am unable to accept the frivolous suggestion advanced by some that this beautiful conception has been evolved from an overworked and hysterical manner consciousness. That friction and attrition can scarcely be expected to appear from Philip sober to Philip drunk.

Those who favor the initiative and

referendum are in the habit of referring to the Swiss experiment with those methods. If it should be conceded—as it by no means can be—that the initiative and referendum are successful in Switzerland, the conditions in that country differ so radically from ours that here it does not follow that there would be success in the United States.

The cantons in Switzerland are small in area and in population. The people are essentially homogeneous and conservative. Their legislative needs are few and simple. None of the legislative checks which exist under our system of government exist.

All the operations of government, law making, law construing, law executing—will be merged in one supreme, all-embracing function of balloting. We may confidently look forward to that halcyon era when there will be primary elections to nominate candidates for office, primary elections to designate persons to become candidates for nomination, and antecedent primaries to make eligible men from which to select primary candidates to run the gauntlet of the primary itself, to the end that only the good—without any competition—will have a chance.

Mr. Wilson, already quoted, has given on the subject a very thorough and carefully investigated speech of the referendum, he says:

Where it has been employed it has not promised the happiness of a enlightened government, leading rather to doubtful experiments and to reactionary displays of power—than to really useful legislation.

He refers to the fact that in the cantons of Zurich and Berne it led to the abolition of wise health regulations; that in federal legislation it was used only to aim a blow at the Jews under the guise of a law forbidding the slaughter of animals by

bleeding. He says:

The vote upon most measures submitted to the ballot is usually very light; there is not much popular discussion, and the public interest in affairs which interest the voters had hoped to see it excite. It has dulled the sense of responsibility among the voters in this country, causing the people to the exercise of any real control in affairs.

If it has thus failed in the comparatively simple affairs of small Switzerland, how much more dismal must be the failure in this country, with its vast and complex affairs.

It will undoubtedly and infamously go into perpetual action. With nothing to do but feed and clothe a family of six or eight or ten hearty, growing children, the "composite citizen" will have no difficulty in snatching a few months of time here and there during the year to devote to these duties of progressive citizenship, and his spare moments can be utilized in reading, studying, digesting, and perhaps understanding a few volumes of proposed initiative and referendum legislation.

GOVERNOR WILSON THEN AND NOW.

A forecast of the people in a territory of vast extent, of large population, and of great and increasing diversity of pursuits and interests, can be administered only by a system of representation. It is almost as impossible for the people en masse under such circumstances to directly, perform the various functions of government as it is for the human body in its entirety to perform the functions of the heart or the brain or the lungs. In a primitive state of society, the one may be done, as in the most primitive forms of society, the other may be done, but as society becomes complex and as the forms of animal life become complex organs to discharge special functions are necessary.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson in his very valuable book, "Constitutional Government in the United States," has expressed the thought clearly and forcibly. He says:

THE PEOPLE LOSE INTEREST.

All the objections which apply to the modern referendum apply with increased force to the initiative; and, in addition, there is the further objection that the proposed law is not even framed by any deliberate or responsible body. Under the present constitution 10 per cent. of the qualified electors are given the right to propose any measure and 15 per cent. the right to propose any amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Chamberlain—Mr. President—The Vice-President—Doris the senator from Utah yield to the senator from Oregon?

Mr. Sutherland—I do.

Mr. Chamberlain—I suppose the senator has noticed that Mr. Woodrow Wilson has been candid enough to say that he has changed his mind?

Mr. Sutherland—I had observed that, Mr. President.

Mr. Chamberlain—but the senator seems to be "standing pat."

Mr. Sutherland—That view does not seem to be shared by the governor of New Jersey is one of the peculiarities of human psychology which I do not attempt to explain. I can only say

THE FARMER AND THE WORKMAN.



between the settled, deliberate judgment of the people to which they are called to yield a willing obedience, and the passing whim of the moment, against which the ultimate best good of society may demand the assertion of a sturdy opposition. Such a provision, I firmly believe, is more likely to result in bad ones, because the time-serving, unscrupulous politician will be swift to conform his action to every shifting opinion of his constituents, while the honest and integrity and courage, who prefers his duty to his office, will stand by what he believes to be right and sound and wise, even though for the time being he may stand alone. It has happened very often that the governor of a state or the mayor of a city has incurred the violent opposition of a temporary majority by the announcement of a policy which, when put into operation, has been found to work to the great benefit and welfare of the community. With the recall in existence, such an official would have been swept out of office in response to a spasmodic impulse, afterwards found to be wholly unwarranted. It is far better in the long run that our public officials be permitted to serve out the short terms for which they are elected, unless they so conduct themselves as to become amenable to removal by impeachment or by punishment under specific provisions of law.

JUDGES AND CONSTITUENTS.

While I thoroughly disapprove of the initiative and the modern referendum, I do not mean to apply to executive and legislative officers, and well subordinates, my judgment to the of the people of Arizona. If they had not gone further and provided that the recall should embrace the judiciary as well. The power to recall a judge who renders an unpopular judgment is to my mind so utterly subversive of the principles of good government that I can never get my own consent to withhold my condemnation and disapproval of it.

The senator from Oregon—not the father of the "composite citizen," but the junior senator, Mr. Chamberlain—in his speech of April 17, last, asks:

But as an abstract proposition, why should a judicial officer be independent of the wishes of his constituents?

On Mr. President, much of the vice and fallacy of the argument for the right to recall judges rests in this assumption that the judge, like a congressman or a legislator, represents a constituency. What is a constituency?

It is a person for whom other acts.

A constituent implies as a necessary corollary, a representative who speaks for him.

It is only in a restricted sense a representative officer can with propriety make known their wishes on through the laws which they enact. The judge is the mouthpiece of the law. His constituents are the statutes duly made and provided. If his decisions are wrong, the remedy is to appeal to it in advance, its sponsors will be active in advocating it; what is every one's business is nobody's business, and in all likelihood, after the novelty of the system has worn off, will largely disappear and very few people will be found who will take the trouble to combat even a foolish or bad provision. A very large proportion of the voters will refrain from voting at all upon the question, and under these conditions, with the voters of the state will be committed to it in advance; its sponsors will be active in advocating it; what is every one's business is nobody's business, and in all likelihood, after the novelty of the system has worn off, will largely disappear and very few people will be found who will take the trouble to combat even a foolish or bad provision. A very large proportion of the voters will refrain from voting at all upon the question, and under these conditions, with the voters of the state will be committed to it in advance; its sponsors will be active in advocating it; what is every one's business is nobody's business, and in all likelihood, after the novelty of the system has worn off, will largely disappear and very few people will be found who will take the trouble to combat even a foolish or bad provision. 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